



FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1845.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

The venerable Bishop SOULE, Senior Bishop of the Methodist Church, will preach in the College Chapel in this place, on Sunday, (to-morrow) 12th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Land Office at this place was closed on the 1st inst., Gen. Clark having resigned, and no appointment having yet been made to fill his place as Register.

THE MORMONS.

The "Mormon war" appears to be at an end. The appearance of Gen. Hardin and his troops put an end to the excitement. He arrested Backenstos, the Mormon Sheriff, and sent him to Springfield. He was at Carthage, at last accounts, encamped with his troops.

The Convention alluded to in our last, of old settlers, and anti-Mormons, assembled at Carthage. The official proceedings have not yet appeared. But it is stated they resolved, unanimously, that the Mormons could not, nor should not, remain longer than next Spring. Where they design going, is not known. California seems to be generally agreed upon. The Convention was composed of some fifty delegates from eight or nine of the adjoining counties. The citizens of Hancock county took no official part in the Convention. The Mormons are given until next Spring to peacefully prepare to leave, and summary punishment threatened in case of any more disturbances on their account. Gen. Hardin had been requested to leave a detachment of his troops in the county, to preserve order until the Mormons took up the line of march. Thus has been ended the Mormon war for the present.

BOOK OF LOCOFOCISM.

Mr. W. L. Mackenzie has just issued a book which is destined to fill a large space in the public eye, and which will doubtless be of incalculable benefit to the country. It is in reference to New York politics and politicians, and purports to give "the lives and opinions of Benjamin Franklin Butler and Jesse Hoyt, with anecdotes and biographical sketches of Samuel Swartworth, W. L. Marcy, F. P. Blair, Martin Van Buren, Silas Wright, Levi Woodbury, John Van Buren, James Gordon Bennett," and a number of other persons who have taken a conspicuous part in politics in New York during the last twenty years, "and their friends and political associates."

The writer, says the New York Express, is a distinguished locofoco, one of the political refugees whom Mr. Van Buren and others potted after the Canadian rebellion, and introduced to public consideration in this State. He published for some time a weekly paper in this city. In Canada he filled a large place in the public eye, and this book will make him fill a yet larger space in the United States. No work that has yet been printed here, will have so great a run—for it introduces us at once into the very bosom of Locofocoism in the State of New York from 1816 up to 1833, and develops a species of political charlatanism and Machiavelism, the like of which has never been paralleled on earth.

The main body of this work consists of private letters which have passed between some of the prominent men, whose names are given above. We have seen specimens of these letters, and shall embrace an early opportunity of laying some of them before our readers. Those implicated are already "down upon" the compiler of the book, which has induced him to make a publication showing how he came in possession of the papers. Whether his explanation be satisfactory or not—or whether the means used can be justified—is now a matter of secondary consideration; the public well called for their publication, and the publisher will receive the thanks of the public for the act. We imagine all will excuse the publisher but those implicated—and as they cannot deny the genuineness of the letters, they will have to fall before the blasts of public indignation which their publicity will raise.

We invite attention to the advertisements of our friends, in to-day's paper. Our Merchants have the most splendid assortments of New and Fashionable Goods that have ever been brought to this place, and certainly hold out great inducements to purchasers. It has long been a settled fact that cheaper goods can be purchased of those who advertise than those who do not. We therefore say to the lovers of economy call and convince yourselves of this well established fact.

THE OIL.—At the last dates there was three feet water in the channel at Pittsburgh, and on a stand.

GOV. EDWARDS AND THE PENITENTIARY.

It will be recollected by our readers, that just at the close of the last session of the Legislature, Gov. Edwards vetoed a bill, which had for its object the enlarging and improving the Penitentiary. There was great dissatisfaction manifested in relation to the veto, and many charges of a harsh nature were made against his Excellency, both by his political opponents and friends. Since the close of the session there has been a controversy going on between the "Warsaw Visitor" and the "Herald," the Governor's organ. It has been asserted in the "Visitor," both editorially and by communications, that Gov. Edwards was opposed to the enlargement of the Penitentiary because it intercepted the view of the city from his residence below; but that he offered to withdraw his opposition to the measure, provided the State would give him two certain lots, and sell several other lots, and apply the proceeds to finishing the Female Academy in Jefferson City; and also, provided the lessees of the Penitentiary would make a good road from the Governor's farm below town to the Missouri Hotel in the city. All this was stoutly denied by the Governor's organ, and the "Visitor" called upon to substantiate its charges—which it will be seen it has fully done, by the letter of Gen. Price, copied below. Gen. Price is one of the lessees of the Penitentiary, and has always been an active and zealous member of the democratic party. The Governor is placed in an awkward position—the charges are of a grave character—they come from a political friend, and responsible source. How he will escape, or what course his friends will adopt, remains to be seen. It is dangerous for such a man to occupy the position he does. The following is Gen. Price's letter:

JEFFERSON CITY, August 7th, 1845.

DEAR SIR:—On my return home, after an absence of two weeks, I received yours of the 28th ult., which I now hasten to answer. I shall give you, if not the precise words used by Gov. Edwards to me, upon the subject of the improvement proposed by the last Legislature to the Penitentiary, I will give you the substance of his conversation and proposition to me, as one of the lessees of the penitentiary, and the facts connected therewith.

After Gov. E. learned that the committee appointed by the House of Representatives on the penitentiary, had, or was likely to agree to extend the penitentiary walls across the street north of the penitentiary, and between that and the river, and that the consent of the proper authorities of the city had been obtained by special ordinance, permitting the State to close the street for that purpose, John C. Edwards then came down to the penitentiary, to see the lessees, and have a conversation with them on the subject. After examining the ground which would be enclosed in the proposed extension, he invited myself and Mr. Blain, another of the lessees, over to his farm house, one quarter of a mile below the penitentiary, and pointed out to us how much it would intercept his view to the city, and objected to the improvement on that account. We endeavored to prevail on him not to object on that account; he then said, supposing we were in his situation, what would we take to have the view intercepted by the improvement? He had his doubts if either of us would suffer it for five thousand dollars. As to the street, he acknowledged it was of no use to him or any other person.

We then separated, and he asked me to call and see him again upon the subject, which I did at his residence in the city. He remarked to me several times that he had always been opposed to the present location of the penitentiary, and if he suffered any more improvements to be made on the present site, it would prevent him from ever getting the penitentiary moved. I remarked to him that the Legislature would never move it. Yes, he said, they would, and if myself and Mr. Blain would join him and use our influence together, we could get the Legislature to re-build the penitentiary, and construct it on a proper plan, and locate it in the proper place, up the branch that runs south of the city, and offered many reasons in support of his notions of the change of location; and further remarked that it would be to our interest to have this done, as the State would employ us to do the work.

I insisted the Legislature would not do any such thing—the State would not throw away the present buildings, and build a new penitentiary, and that I could not conscientiously recommend the Legislature to any such thing. He insisted the State would, at some short period, do it, if they would not do it at the present session, provided the improvement which was in contemplation was not made. I told him it was useless to attempt to get them to do it. He then said if the Legislature would do certain things, and we, as individuals, would do certain other things, he would withdraw his objections to the improvements proposed to be made by the committee. He then stated that if the Legislature would give him two city lots, (pointing them out to me on the map which lay before him) and sell certain other lots belonging to the penitentiary grounds, (also pointing them out to me on the map,) and appropriate the proceeds to the finishing of the Female Academy; and if the lessees would make a good road from his farm below town, to the Missouri Hotel, at the steamboat landing, in the city, and himself to superintend and direct how said road should be finished, and for the faithful performance of which we were to give him our written obligation, then, and in that case, he would make no further objections to the improvements proposed to the penitentiary.

I remarked to him that he was asking of us too much—to make the road in the manner he would have it done, would cost us more than he supposed. He argued differently, and said he would come down, and we would examine what work was necessary to be done; so he and myself walked over nearly all the ground on which the road was to be made, and I still insisted that it would cost us a great deal more than he had calculated. I remarked to him, suppose we agree to make the road and the Legislature refuse to give him the two city lots, and sell the other lots and appropriate the money as he desired, what then? He said all must be complied with—and with our consent, the Legislature would not refuse; or having a lease on the lots, as well as the prison, the Legislature could not dispose of

them in any way, until our lease was out, with our consent.

The Governor insisted, from time to time, that we ought to agree to his propositions, and said it would be greatly to our pecuniary interest to do so, on account of getting what room we desired to facilitate our business on the inside of the walls, and to do so much work for the State, which we could do with the convicts. I never did agree to make the road from his farm as desired by him; and the committee to whom he made the proposition, too, concerning the two city lots and the sale of the others, as I understand, never agreed to his proposition on that subject, and then it was, that he determined not to suffer the bill to become a law, if he could prevent it; but if we, as lessees, on the one part, and the Legislature on the other, had accepted his proposition, I have no idea he would have vetoed the bill. If so, would it not have been acting with great duplicity and bad faith as an individual, much less as the Governor of the State. In his individual capacity, I did not fear anything he might do, but I understood from all his conversations, and certainly he left no other impression on my mind, but that he was addressing me as the Governor of the State, and I so regarded the objections he made to the improvements, as well as the proposition to buy his consent.

I have no disposition to engage in a controversy with Gov. Edwards or any other person upon this subject; but I deem it my duty in vindication of myself as one of the lessees of the penitentiary, inasmuch as the Governor's organ has endeavored to mislead the public mind, by misrepresenting and casting censure upon the innocent and attempting to screen the guilty.

Respectfully, &c.,

THOS. L. PRICE.

From the New Orleans Picayune of the 23d. SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM MEXICO—WITHDRAWAL OF THE FRENCH MINISTER.

The U. S. Steam Frigate Princeton arrived at Pensacola on the morning of the 20th instant, having sailed from Vera Cruz on the evening of the 15th. Our previous dates were brought by the Mexican schooner Gerardo, which left Vera Cruz on the 30th of August. By the arrival of the Princeton we did not receive our regular files, and gather the following items of information from our correspondent and some chance papers.

The French Minister, Baron Alleys de Ciprey, having been again refused the repatriation he demanded for the personal indignities offered him some months since, has demanded and received his passports. He was expected to leave in the next packet from Vera Cruz. The *Siglo Diez* Neue makes an elaborate defence of the action of the Mexican Government, insisting upon it that the demands of the Baron were beyond reason, and could not be granted without trampling upon the inviolability of the powers of the judiciary and the social guarantees which repose thereupon.

By the papers received at Vera Cruz on the 14th, from Mexico, it appears that a despatch had arrived at the capital, stating that 3000 regular troops of the United States and 1500 Texans were on the march for Matamoras.

By the returns Herrera has received 110 out of 130 votes. Only one Department remains to be heard from.

Tobasco was still in the possession of the Federalists, and as yet the government have been unable to despatch any troops to put down the revolt. The revolution at Tobasco is repudiated by the Federalists of Mexico.

Parades was at San Luis Potosi with a force of 10,000 men. He was ostensibly making preparations to march for the northern frontier; but his designs are suspected, and he has been accused in Mexico of aiming at a military dictatorship. A division under his command have pronounced against the present government, and in favor of a military system; Parades has written that he has succeeded in restoring order, and professes to be favorably disposed to the present government; the professions are, however, distrusted.

The order of establishing the *Defensores* has been unsuccessful in most of the departments heard from. In some departments, they had not enlisted a single person. The terms of the enlistment have in consequence been modified. The system of voluntary enlistment has been regarded by the supporters of the army with great jealousy, and was denounced as intended to supplant and disband the regular troops for political purposes.

The Santa Anna party are in favor of postponing the declaration of war against the United States to a more propitious time, in view of the present distracted and unprepared condition of the country. The *Siglo xix* still contends, as it did in the outset, that as the war with the United States is a war of defence solely, the object which is to recover a portion of territory which has been wrested from Mexico, that an express declaration or announcement of war is not necessary; that the previous protests and solemn declaration of Mexico cover the whole ground.

The government is so beset with difficulties and embarrassed in its resources, and the country is in so distracted a state, that it is believed that another revolution is inevitable, and that it may occur at any moment.

The appearance of the Mackenzie pamphlet in New York created a tremendous excitement. The price is 37½ cents each, and in a very short time upwards of \$18,000 worth were disposed of. How Mackenzie came in possession of the letters, bothers many. He says he copied them while acting in the New York Custom House. A part of his duty appears to have been to sort and classify, according to date and importance, a large number of letters, and he thus became possessed of the information contained in his book. We sincerely hope he will be able to make it appear that he acted alone for the public good.

New Orleans, at our latest dates, continued healthy, no traces of yellow fever having appeared this season.

MORMONS AND MISSOURIANS.

We publish below the Proclamation of Gov. Ford, and the proceedings relative thereto, of a public meeting of the citizens of Clark county, in this State:

A PROCLAMATION.

By the Governor of the State of Illinois. Whereas, it has been represented to me that divers persons from Missouri and Iowa Territory threaten to invade this State for the purpose of taking part in the civil war, which it is hoped, certain wicked and disorderly persons will not be enabled to carry on in the county of Hancock;

Now, therefore, I, Thomas Ford, Governor of the State of Illinois, do warn all such persons, who will imprudently thrust themselves into a quarrel with which they have nothing to do, as citizens of this State, that if taken in any act of war or mischief, they will be chastised in a most summary manner; and if they escape beyond the limits of this State, they will be demanded to be surrendered to the authorities of Hancock county, that they may be tried and punished according to law.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at Springfield, this twenty-sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty five.

By the Governor, THOMAS FORD.
THOMPSON CAMPBELL, Secretary State.

At a meeting of the citizens of Clark county, Missouri, held at Churchville, on Tuesday, the 30th September, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Mormon difficulties in Hancock county, Ill., Col. R. P. Mitchell was called to the Chair, and Henry Snively appointed Secretary.

On motion of Col. Dedman, a committee of six, consisting of the following named persons, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting: Col. John Dedman, Jeremiah Wayland, S. Gregory, Wm. Baker, Jas. L. Henshaw, and Judge Lewellen.

After retiring a few minutes, the committee reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, From the experience we have had with the people called Mormons, we believe them to be a villainous and thieving community, utterly unfit to live in any civilized land; and whereas, a quarrel has arisen between the Mormon people and their neighbors, in Hancock county, Illinois, growing out of a long continued series of outrages and wrong, heaped by the former on the latter; and whereas, in consequence of these difficulties, many of the quiet and unoffending citizens of Hancock are now exiles from their homes and ask of us an asylum from Mormon injustice and oppression; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with our brethren of Hancock county, Ill., in their present troubles; and, believing, as we do, that they are sought for as the victims of malicious and revengeful persecutions, we pledge ourselves to protect and defend them on our soil from the villainous attempts now making to sacrifice them at the shrine of Mormon vengeance.

Resolved, That from our knowledge of the present position of Hancock county, Ill., we believe that the old settlers, who we have ever esteemed as quiet and peaceable neighbors, cannot obtain justice in their country.

Resolved, That although Governor Ford, of Ill., has thought proper to address a proclamation to the citizens of Missouri and Iowa, warning us to take no part in the quarrel pending in Hancock county, we shall, nevertheless, act as freemen, possessing hearts that can sympathize with their fellow men when wronged, and hands that can assist them when called on in maintaining their rights.

Resolved, That we believe that the evils under which the old settlers of Hancock county, Ill., groan, have been greatly aggravated by the interference of corrupt politicians, who, for the sake of Mormon votes, appear willing to sacrifice the prosperity of one of the most favored spots in Illinois, and were it not for the political influence of the Mormons, Gov. Ford, would, long ere this, have caused their removal from the State.

Resolved, That as Gov. Ford has volunteered to advise us, and as one good turn deserves another, we therefore recommend to him to take Lilburn W. Boggs as a pattern for his action in relation to the Mormons.

Resolved, That the papers of this State, and Warsaw Signal, be requested to publish these proceedings.

R. P. MITCHELL, Chm'n.

HENRY SNIVELY, Sec.

From the N. O. Jeffersonian, of the 25th. TEXAS.—An arrival from Texas, places us in possession of Galveston dates to the 13th inst. We append such items as may be of interest.

The *Washington Register* states that the President has authorized Col. C. L. Owen, of Jackson county, to raise a force of 1,000 volunteers, to be placed under the command of Gen. Taylor.

It is also stated, that Maj. Hays is to act in conjunction with Gen. Taylor, hereafter.

Indians.—The *Register* learns from the Indian Agents, that the Camanche who killed the little girl at Austin last winter, and was suspected of killing young Hornsby, has paid the forfeit of his life. He has been despatched by the Camanches themselves, who are said to be divided into the peace and the war parties. The peace party is now said to be in the ascendant, and manifest their fidelity in various ways. They are all expected to meet in a general council to be held on Towacano Creek, Post No. 2, on the 15th inst. The Chief Santa Anna is expected to be present, and to unite with the others in a treaty of amity with us. The late expedition under the Chief Buffalo Hump, against the Mexicans, is said to have been crowned with success. They returned from beyond the Rio Grande loaded with spoils. The other tribes, says the *Register*, are progressing in the agricultural arts, and beginning to enjoy the blessings of civilization.

The following named persons have been elected to the 10th Congress from their respective districts: Montgomery, Archibald McNeill; Harris, Dr. C. McAnelly; Galveston, Gen. W. S. Fisher; Fayette, J. P. Hudson; Brazoria, S. W. Perkins and W. B. P. Gaines; Washington, R. M. Williamson.

The election, for the adoption or rejection of the new constitution, occurs on the 2d Monday of October.

Gen. J. P. Henderson and Hon. J. B. Miller, are spoken of as candidates for the office of first Governor of the State of Texas.

The Steamboat Neva arrived at Galveston on the 6th, on her way to Corpus Christi.

The *Gazette* states that Galveston, and the whole country adjacent, continues healthy.

President Jones arrived at Washington on the 3d inst.

Mr. David Taylor was killed at La Grange on the 5th inst., in attempting to break a wild horse.

The *Galveston News* says:

"Mr. Jacob Gehn, a German, who came to this country with Prince de Solms, was on the 11th inst. killed by a stroke of the sun. This is the first case of the kind, so far as we can learn, that has ever happened in Galveston. For several days past the heat has been excessive. On Tuesday the Mercury, we are told, stood at 101 deg. in the shade—3 degrees higher than was reported during the hottest days of the summer."

A communication from Seguin, dated August 30th, says that the corn crops in that region are much better than usual, averaging near fifty bushels to the acre. There is said to be a great deal of travelling from the East through Seguin.

Cotton.—The *Planter* speaks discouragingly of the cotton crop in Brazoria. It is thought that it will fall short nearly one half in consequence of the drought. There is, however, some reason to hope that the late rains may prevent the loss from being so great. In other counties, from which we have heard, the drought has not been so severe, and the crop, we should judge from all accounts, will probably be an average one generally.—*Galveston News*.

It is said that Col. Cazenau has been elected Brigadier General for the Western Brigade.

President Jones has this year introduced the culture of tobacco upon his farm in this neighborhood. He has six acres in cultivation: two of which are from the Cuba seed. The experiment has succeeded well. One heavy cutting was sometime since taken from the field. He expects to get three cuttings during the season. The quality of the leaf is said to be good.—*Washington Register*.

The vote in Convention for the retention of the seat of government at Austin, was 42 to 13.

The *Washington Register* says, "The effort to supersede the existing authorities by the establishment of a provisional government, was made before the adjournment, by a portion of the Convention, but met with most signal defeat. There were but few found when the hour of trial came, bold enough to support the measure. Its inevitable effect would have been to destroy, perhaps forever, all hope of annexation. The United States would not, and could not in honor, have countenanced this revolutionary movement."

The *Red Lander* says: "We have no disposition to 'kick up a fuss' with Uncle Sam before we fairly get into the threshold of the Union; but we would like to know what authority that government has to nullify our tariff and enforce theirs in its stead, before our constitution has been adopted by their Senate?"

If they do attempt to deprive us of our revenue, we must demand an equivalent, or we will be left without support."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1845.

To the Editor of the *Baltimore Patriot*:—"Wounded pigeons are known by their fluttering." The *Washington Union* and *Richmond Enquirer* are down pell mell upon the Charleston Mercury and its Washington correspondent, for daring to inform the public that Senator Benton has re-annexed himself to the Administration, for certain purposes—that Mr. Polk and his cabinet are insincere on the Tariff question and do not mean to give satisfaction to the Free Traders—and that Mr. Robert J. Walker concocted for Mr. James K. Polk the latter's famous "Kane Letter."

Now I observe these quarrels among the Locofocos, and shall not fail to keep note of them, from time to time, for the edification of your readers. I meet, perhaps, as many leading Locofocos among the resident office-holders and those who are constantly flocking here on spoils missions, of some sort, from almost every State in the Union, as any body else, and therefore have a tolerable chance of ascertaining how they and those they represent feel towards the Administration of James K. Polk; and you may rely upon it, that the tide of distrust, dissatisfaction and complaint runs strong and deep—no matter how much the official organ may harp to the contrary. The fact is as I state it to be.

As to Senator Benton, the charge of the Free Traders is that from being, two months ago, as cold as a wagon tire towards the Administration, and exclaiming "that the party had made a mistake, a great mistake, sir, in the selection of Mr. Polk for the Presidency, who had not the nerve and ability adequate for the station," the great Missourian changed short about and now favors the administration, dines with its Cabinet Ministers, and supports its organ for the printing of Congress! And that, for this last consideration, the editor of the organ consents to waive the claims of his friend Stevenson for the United States Senate, in favor of, first, Gov. McDowell, the brother-in-law of Senator Benton, and second, if the Governor can't come it, in favor of Gen. Dromgoole, Senator Benton's particular friend! It is further charged that Mr. Benton, in thus taking the Administration of Mr. Polk into his keeping, intends, first, to put down Mr. Calhoun and his friends, effectually, on the Tariff question, and then to put down Mr. Polk and the "Young Democracy," so called, and put up the old Van Buren-Wright-Benton party proper! One of the best means to aid him in defeating the Free Traders on the Tariff question, is the transfer of Levi Woodbury from the Senate to the Supreme Court. The batteries of one of Mr. Calhoun's ablest allies are thus adroitly muzzled. How the organ will profess regret of Mr. Woodbury's withdrawal from the Senate!

FROM UPPER CALIFORNIA.

A private letter from Upper California has been received by the Boston Traveler, which gives some interesting information concerning that country. The writer is a New England man—a printer by trade. He has gone out to California, purchased 25,000 acres of land, and turned grazer, intending to make a fortune. The letter says:

"Cattle raising is the principle business of the country. Some Spaniards, in a good year, kill from four to five hundred head of cattle for the hides and tallow, and even then only make both ends meet, as they are extravagant in dress, and go as far as their means allow. The cattle are killed for their hide and tallow, solely, the meat being left for the wolves, dogs, and vultures, the latter of which are numerous, and soon pick the bones clean. The expenses of farming here are not much, excepting the purchases of tools, which are uncommonly high; for instance, a plough costs from \$40 to \$60, an axe \$4, hoes \$2, and other articles in proportion. Garden seeds, in such papers as are sold in Boston for 64 cents, sell here at 50 cents."

"There are plenty of Indians in the neighborhood, who are willing to work, if encouraged and properly treated. The country is beautiful, and the climate very healthy. Many Americans have settled in various parts of the country. One large party has arrived in the neighborhood, who came across the Rocky Mountains; and two large parties are expected direct from the states. A party from Oregon Territory, of emigrants who do not like that country well enough to stay there, are on the road to Upper California."

"We are in hopes the United States Government will purchase this country from Mexico before many years; but if they do not, it will soon be overrun and settled by people from the western states, who in time will be more numerous than the Spanish inhabitants, and the government will thus gradually become independent of Mexico."

DYING WORDS OF DISTINGUISHED MEN.—The *Pittsburgh Commercial* gives the following account of the dying words of some of the most distinguished men that, perhaps, ever lived:—"Head of the army"—Napoleon.—"I must sleep now"—Byron.—"It matters little how the head lieth"—Sir Walter Raleigh.—"Kiss me, Hardy"—Nelson.—"Don't give up the ship"—Lawrence.—"I'm d—d if I don't believe I'm dying"—Chancellor Thurlow.—"Don't let that awkward squad fire over my grave"—Burns.

Schiller asked, when he spoke last, that he might be raised up so that he could see the sun, which, glorious as the Poet's fame, was slowly declining beyond the hills of the Rhine.

The Illinois Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has taken ground against the separate organization of the Church South and passed resolutions condemning the action of the Methodist Convention held at Louisville. It urges the Bishops of the Church North to attend the Missouri and Kentucky Conferences, preside over their deliberations, and supply preachers for the pastoral churches in those States. This is rather a strange proceeding.

ADVANTAGES OF TEMPERANCE.—The economy of abstinence, if figured up, will surprise all who have not thought of it. Say a person is a moderate drinker—two glasses a day will amount to \$45 62 per annum. With this sum, at present rates, he can purchase for himself—coat vest and pants, \$15; hat, \$2; boots, \$2; a dozen socks, \$2; two pieces shirt muslin, \$6; for his wife 20 yards calico, \$2 50; bonnet \$3; stockings and shoes \$4; an overcoat for self, \$5; and a cloak for the wife, \$3.

The Universalists of the United States held their annual Convention at Boston week before last. The total number of Societies of this denomination in North America is 1094; of Preachers 676; and of meeting houses 640.

The Louisville Journal states that Wm. B. Kincaid has been appointed Judge of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit, in Kentucky, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge White.

The four Savings Banks of New York city have on deposit about ten millions of dollars.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.—The time has come when such diseases as lung affections, pulmonary consumption, throat diseases and coughs, can be cured in the first stages. We admit that there are incurable stages in these diseases, but what is generally called incurable is now easily remedied. The great wonder of this age has removed hundreds and hundreds of these difficulties where every thing else seemed to fail. Should we discountenance a worthy physician because he was unfortunate in losing a patient? Should we condemn a remedy because some one in an incurable stage, has taken it and has died? Should the inevitable death of one cause thousands to neglect the use of means that have rescued hundreds from an early grave? Let the reader answer. Hundreds that now breathe with clear lungs, have been given up by physicians as incurable. Those that wish can be furnished with names and testimony to the above facts, which will satisfy the most incredulous.

For sale at the Drug and Book-Store of Dr. Wm. R. Snelson. Also, by R. P. Hanenckamp, Glasgow.

UNIVERSAL COMMENDATION.

From every city and village, where JEW DAVID'S OR HEUREUX PLASTER, has been introduced, the most gratifying intelligence of its excellent effects have been received by the agent. In hundreds of instances it has triumphed after all other remedies had been used in vain.

For particulars of its discovery &c., see advertisement in another column.

For sale at the Drug and Book-Store of Dr. Wm. R. Snelson. Also, by R. P. Hanenckamp, Glasgow.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday evening, the 7th inst., by Elder Wilhoite, Mr. A. J. WILLIS, of this place, to Miss FRANCES D., daughter of Mr. Daniel Gates, of this county.

In their happy moments the printer was remembered.

Bright be their course thro' shade and sun,
Till life's long journey shall be run.